

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 133.60

of the lifesaving appliances or arrangements to be inadequate.

[CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996, as amended by USCG-2009-0702, 74 FR 49235, Sept. 25, 2009]

§ 133.45 Tests and inspections of lifesaving equipment and arrangements.

(a) *Initial inspection.* The initial inspection of lifesaving appliances and arrangements for certification includes a demonstration of—

(1) The proper condition and operation of the survival craft and rescue boat launching appliances at loads ranging from light load to 10 percent overload;

(2) The proper condition and operation of rescue boats, including engines and release mechanisms;

(3) The proper condition of flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, lifejackets, immersion suits, work vests, lifefloats, buoyant apparatus, and associated equipment;

(4) The proper condition of distress signaling equipment, including EPIRB and pyrotechnic signaling devices;

(5) The proper condition of line-throwing appliances;

(6) The proper condition and operation of embarkation appliances, including embarkation ladders and marine evacuation systems;

(7) The ability of the crew to effectively carry out abandon-ship procedures; and

(8) The ability to meet the egress and survival craft launching requirements of this part.

(b) *Reinspections.* Tests and inspections of lifesaving equipment shall be carried out during each inspection for renewal of certification and periodic inspection, and shall demonstrate, as applicable,—

(1) The proper condition and operation of the survival craft and rescue boat launching appliances at loads ranging from light load to full load;

(2) The proper condition and operation of rescue boats including engines and release mechanisms;

(3) The proper condition of flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, lifejackets, immersion suits, work vests, lifefloats, buoyant apparatus, and associated equipment;

(4) That each inflatable liferaft and inflatable lifejacket has been serviced as required under this chapter;

(5) That each hydrostatic release unit, other than a disposable hydrostatic release unit, has been serviced as required under this chapter; and

(6) That the crew has the ability to effectively carry out abandon-ship procedures.

(c) *Other inspections.* Lifesaving appliances and arrangements are subject to tests and inspections described in paragraph (b) of this section during OSV boardings to ensure that the appliances and arrangements comply with applicable requirements, are in satisfactory condition, and remain fit for service.

[CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996, as amended by USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6507, Feb. 9, 2000]

Subpart B—Requirements for All OSVs

§ 133.60 Communications.

(a) *Emergency position indicating radiobeacons (EPIRB).* (1) Each OSV must carry a category 1 406 MHz satellite EPIRB meeting the requirements of 47 CFR part 80.

(2) When the OSV is underway, the EPIRB must be stowed in its float-free bracket with the controls set for automatic activation and mounted in a manner so that it will float free if the OSV sinks.

(3) Each EPIRB should have the name of the OSV plainly marked or painted on its label, except for EPIRBs in an inflatable liferaft or permanently installed in a survival craft.

(b) *Distress flares.* Each OSV must—

(1) Carry not less than 12 rocket parachute flares approved under approval series 160.136; and

(2) Stow the flares on or near the OSV's navigating bridge.

(c) *Onboard communications and alarm systems.* Each OSV must meet the requirements for onboard communications between emergency control stations, muster and embarkation stations, and strategic positions on board, and the emergency alarm system requirements in part J of this chapter, and be supplemented by either a public address system or other suitable means of communication.

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(d) *Emergency position indicating radio-beacon alternative.* OSVs, as an alternative to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, may until February 1, 1999, have a Coast Guard-approved class A EPIRB, if the EPIRB was—

(1) Manufactured after October 1, 1988; and

(2) Installed on the OSV on or before July 5, 1996.

[CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996, as amended by USCG 1998–4442, 63 FR 52191, Sept. 30, 1998]

§ 133.70 Personal lifesaving appliances.

(a) *Lifebuoys.* Each OSV must carry lifebuoys approved under approval series 160.150 or 160.050 as follows:

(1) *Number.* The number of lifebuoys carried must be as prescribed in table 133.70 of this section.

TABLE 133.70

Length of vessel in meters (feet)	Minimum number of ring lifebuoys	
	Ocean service	Coast- wise service
Under 30 (98)	8	3
30 (98) and under 60 (196)	8	4
60 (196) and under 100 (328)	8	6
100 (328) and over	12	12

(2) *Stowage.* Lifebuoys must be stowed as follows:

(i) Each lifebuoys must be capable of being rapidly cast loose.

(ii) Each lifebuoys must not be permanently secured to the OSV in any way.

(iii) Each lifebuoys stowage position must be marked with either the words “LIFEBUOY” or “LIFE BUOY”, or with the appropriate symbol from IMO Resolution A.760(18).

(iv) Lifebuoys must be so distributed as to be readily available on each side of the OSV and, as far as practicable, on each open deck extending to the side of the OSV. At least one lifebuoys must be located near the stern of the OSV. The lifebuoys with attached self-igniting lights must be equally distributed on both sides of the OSV.

(3) *Color and markings.* Lifebuoys must be colored and marked as follows:

(i) Each lifebuoys must be orange.

(ii) Each lifebuoys must be marked in block capital letters with the name of

the OSV and the name of the port required to be marked on the stern of the OSV under subpart 67.123 of this chapter.

(4) *Attachments and fittings.* Lifebuoys must have the following attachments and fittings:

(i) At least one lifebuoys on each side of the OSV fitted with a buoyant lifeline that is—

(A) At least as long as twice the height where it is stowed above the waterline in the lightest seagoing condition, or 30 meters (100 feet), whichever is the greater;

(B) Non-kinking;

(C) Not less than 8 millimeters ($\frac{5}{16}$ inch) in diameter;

(D) Of a breaking strength which is not less than 5 kiloNewtons (1,124 pounds-force); and

(E) Resistant to deterioration from ultraviolet light. Line that is certified by the manufacturer or is synthetic and a dark color meets this requirement.

(ii) Except for an OSV in coastwise service and under 30 meters (99 feet) in length, at least one-half the total number of lifebuoys, but not less than two, must each be fitted with a self-igniting light approved under approval series 161.010. The self-igniting light must not be attached to the lifebuoys required by this section to be fitted with lifelines. However, if the OSV carries less than four lifebuoys, a buoyant lifeline can be fitted to one of the lifebuoys with a self-igniting light.

(b) *Lifejackets.* Each OSV must carry lifejackets approved under approval series 160.002, 160.005, 160.055, 160.077, 160.155, 160.176, or 160.177. If the OSV carries inflatable lifejackets, they must be of the same or similar design and have the same method of operation.

(1) *General.* Each OSV must carry a lifejacket for each person on board and in addition, a sufficient number of lifejackets must be carried for persons on watch and for use at remotely located survival craft stations.

(2) *Stowage.* Lifejackets must be stowed as follows:

(i) The lifejackets must be readily accessible.

(ii) The lifejacket stowage positions must be marked with either the word